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CONTENTS

GEORGE T. FLOM	
On Bi-Part and Tri-Part Place Names in Flåm Parish, Sogn, Norway	159
ALBERT MOREY STURTEVANT	
Some Irregular Preterite Forms in Old Norse	173
REVIEWS	
RICHARD BECK	
<i>The Saga of Thorgils and Hafliði</i> . Edited with an Introduction and Notes, by Halldór Her- mannsson	181
<i>Íslensk Menning</i> , Fyrsta bindi. "Mál og menn- ing." By Sigurður Nordal	182
GÖSTA FRANZEN	
<i>A Pageant of Old Scandinavia</i> . Edited by Henry Goddard Leach	185
JOSEPH ALEXIS	
<i>America: 1355-1364, A New Chapter in Pre- Columbian History</i> , by Hjalmar R. Holand .	186
HEDIN BRONNER	
<i>Teach Yourself Norwegian</i> , by Ingvald Marm and Alf Sommerfelt	187
GÖSTA FRANZEN	
<i>Learning Swedish</i> , by Helge Kökeritz	189
NILS WILLIAM OLSSON	
<i>Conversational Swedish</i> , by Martin Söderbäck .	189
<i>Spoken Swedish</i> , by Einar R. Ryden	189
NOTES AND NEWS, by Gösta Franzen and Hedin Bronner .	192

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Scandinavian Studies

VOLUME 19

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ON BI-PART AND TRI-PART PLACE NAMES IN FLÅM PARISH, SOGN, NORWAY

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IN THE following pages I shall try to clarify the relation of bi-part names to other types of names, and especially to the tri-part names. My collection of names from Flåm totals approximately 2693; of these the names composed of two parts number ca. 1430; there are ca. 485 names of three parts, ca. 358 simple names, and 110 prepositional names; the rest, ca. 290, includes four-part names, of which there are some twenty.¹

The bi-part names may be classified as mainly of four types. Type 1: e.g., *Hedleberje*. This is the most common form of it; it may be called the 2+2 form, for also the second part nearly always has two syllables. Other examples are *Klaivahyl'n*, with syllabic -*n* (<-en), and *Kjyrkjevd'l*, with syllabic -*l*.

Type 2: *Midnqsi* (the name of a mountain). The first part here being of one syllable, the name has simple accent. This type is fairly numerous.

¹ I shall write the names as pronounced in Flåm Parish, at the same time avoiding as much as possible the use of special symbols. The following facts may be noted:

1) I use here *ø* for short or long open *o*; short *y* is nearly always open *y* (between *y* and *ø*). It will be sufficient to remember that a vowel is long before a single consonant or in final position (macron will not be used).

2) The name *Kadl* (Karl) is pronounced 'kād'l" (and so written here). Otherwise the vowel is short (see 1 above) in the numerous place names with words like *bjød'n*, *vød'l*, etc., in final position. But observe that the word *løa*, and the names with *lø-* appearing on pp. 170-171, all have long *ø*, also the form *Lø'd'n*.

3) The short *u* is regularly a low *u* (=ū). Observe that it occurs in the diphthong *au* (it should never be written *ao* for the sound in Interior and Central Aurland). I do not use this symbol here.

Type 3: *Sversgong* (the route over which King Sverre's troops are supposed to have marched in the year 1177); this is dissyllabic, and indef. in form. The type is fairly numerous.

Type 4: *Rjoandefoss'n*. This is normally pentasyllabic, as here; where the *-e-* suffers elision under certain circumstances, the word becomes a name of type 1. A form with present participle as part 1 is a typical example; other formations are: *Hainingalyste*, *Kjidlingastqi*, and *Gunnildabakkjen*.

Not infrequently tri-part names are actually bi-part names, for the qualifying element is not of one part but of two parts which already existed as the name of a place or feature, as *Dalbøtl'nbrunau*, or the name *Seltuftqiri* in Frettaimdsdal'n.

In every collection of place names there is likely to be a considerable number of names that have their origin from the fact that the situation of the place named is near some earlier-named place or natural feature. If I recall aright, it was Prof. Magnus Olsen, Oslo, who first discussed and gave examples of this kind of names. I shall call these names Situational Names, for the situation was here the factor that determined the form of name that became attached to them. The other and older names which become the qualifying elements of the newer ones I shall call Primary Names.

In 1921 Gustav Indrebø published an interesting and valuable study entitled: "Stadnamni i ei Fjellbygd (Haukedalen, Fyrde i Sunnfjord)," *MogM*, pp. 113-210. On pp. 176-179, under the term "Trikomposita," he defined certain laws which he had found operating in the tri-part names. He said: "Er fyrste leden tvostava vert midleden gjerne einstava; er fyrste leden einstava, vert midleden nær det er mogelegt gjord tvostava. Det er umsyn til rytme og velklang som dikterer denne lovi." He added: "Regelen er ikkje paa langt nær undantaksfri," and he mentions four kinds of exceptions.

4) I write *eu* for the diphthong corresponding to ON *au* (*eu*).

5) I do not use here the inverted *e* symbol. As to the quality of weak *e*, if the preceding syllable has a round vowel the *-e* will be *ø*, sometimes approaching *ø*. Otherwise the *e* is *ɛ*, and tends to be this also after a syllable with *a*. For full discussion of the quality and quantity of sound see my *Phonology*, pp. 13-26 ("Distribution," pp. 26-81).

It is certainly true that the speaker's sense of euphony as well as his feeling for harmony between the parts of a name has played an important role in the formation of place names. But in Flåm it is not in the tri-part names but in the bi-part names that the speaker exercises, in any special degree, this feeling for rhythm. Also, where there is evidence of adjustment of the elements of tri-part names, there appear to be important differences in the carrying out of the principles, as between the names in one district and those of other districts. In regard to the 1+2 type of cpd., Indrebø found that these names were numerically much less important than was the type with a dissyllabic word as part 1. Hallesby, on the other hand, finds that the two types are of about equal importance (p. 78). In my own material I had found, as Indrebø did, that type 2 is of relatively smaller importance than type 1; but I also observed that the rule for the treatment of the bi-cpds. used in the tri-part names is but rarely in evidence in the Flåm names. (So also Hallesby, p. 79.)

What is required now is a clearer picture of how the bi-part names have gotten their forms; and it must be determined to what extent adjustment of form actually operates in the tri-part names. I shall here offer a somewhat full exemplification of the two forms. The overwhelming majority of tri-part names in Flåm Parish are situational in origin. I shall therefore start with these. I enter in column 1 a number of the primary names, and in the opposite column the corresponding situational names. Observe that the article of the bi-part name is never used in the tri-part compound.

<i>Primary Names</i>	<i>Situational Names</i>
Brekkebrui	Brekkebruhyl'n
Bruasty	Bruastyqinau, Bruastytaijen
Bukkahøle	Bukkahølnæse
Glanestain	Glanestainsmyri, Glanestainvikji
Hagaberje	Hagaberg(g)roi, Hagabergskøri
Haraju	Harajufoss'n, Harajugroi, Harajuslykkjau
Idlaveg	Idlavegmyri, Idlavegnøsi
Jaitastigad'n	Jaitastignøsi
Kaldakløve	Kaldakløvsvingad'n
Kjistehøjen	Kjistehøgauker'n
Kjosefoss('n)	Kjoseføssheugad'n, Kjoseføssmyrad'n

<i>Primary Names</i>	<i>Situational Names</i>
Kringleberje	Kringlebergskorad'n
Krønglehejuen	Krøngleheugauker'n
Kvannadal'n	Kvannadalsfoss'n
Kvitaberje	Kvitabergholt'n, Kvitarbergklaivi
Langebøtt'n	Langebøtnæsed'n
Langehedler	Langehedlergroi
Myrkjeli	Myrkjelibreded'n
Neutaskori	Neutaskorgroi, Neutaskorslykkjau
Rundehøug	Rundehøugjærau
Rustedal'n	Rustedalseggji, Rustedalselvi
Skogardøtt'n	Skogardøttsvøi
Søkkamyri	Søkkamyberje, Søkkamyrtaijen
Stigavød'l	Stigavød'lauker'n, Stigavød'ljærau
Storajonau	Storajonipau
Storeli	Storelistrupad'n
Syredøkkji	Syredøkkgrøi (-døkkroi), Syredøkksvøi
Trottadal'n	Trottadalsberje, Trottadalshajen, Trottadalshøjen
Tværavøldlad'n	Tværavød'lhyl'n
Ujirdal'n	Ujirdalselvi, Ujirdals(s)tøl'n
Vatnahals'n	Vatnahalsklaivad'n
Veteli	Vetleligroi, Vetlelihammar'n
Vindedal'n	Vindedalselvi
Vitahøjen	Vitahøugbreded'n, Vitahøughølau, Vitahøugskøri

Names of the type *Haraju*, *Velleli*, etc., will be discussed below. The second column numbers 53 tri-part situational names out of a total of ca. 214 (see above). It is seen that the primary names are taken over, without any alteration, as the qualifying elements of the situational names; in those not here included the process is the same. But the rhythmic requirement of the tri-part names is fulfilled, as an examination of the above names will show.

The following are some of the tri-part names that are not of situational origin; however, the personal names they contain were once those in local use, and other words used are a part of the local vocabulary.

<i>Bi-Part Elements</i>	<i>Tri-Part Names</i>
Bestemor	Bestemorauker'n
Brennevin	Brennevinshedler'n
Gamle-Jens	Gamle-Jenshedler'n
Gamlemann	Gamlemansauker'n

<i>Bi-Part Elements</i>	<i>Tri-Part Names</i>
Gamle-Sjur	Gamle-Sjurqinau
Gamle-Jo	Gamle-Joauker'n, Gamle-Joskori
Grætamjøl	Grætamjølstain
Joramor	Joramorgar'n
Karihol	Kariholhejuen
Rjumagræut	Rjumagræutstain
Vetle-Jo	Vetle-Joskori

The name *Gamle-Joauker'n* usually becomes just *Joauker'n*.

In the following thirteen names an adjustment of form, in accordance with the rule, has taken place in the tri-part names:

<i>Primary Names</i>	<i>Situational Names</i>
Bratterainau	Bratterainhejuen
Høgalait	Høgalaitbott'n
Kalvabrekka	Kalvabrekkaus'n
Langrainau	Langrainhyl'n
Nyajære	Nyajærhøled'n
Nyasæte	Nyasæthejuen
Reuasæte	Reuasæthejuen
Styggerainau	Styggerainauker'n
Styvesæte	Styvesæthøjuen
Kaldavatne	Kaldevassdal'n, Kaldevassklaivad'n, Kaldevassnut'n
Vetlalaite	Vetlalaitsbott'n
Vetlavatne	Vetlavattifoss'n

Cf. also: Smiehdler'n—Storesmiedler'n

In the case of the name *Kaldavatne* the retention of the theme form *-vatn* of part 2 would have broken the 2+1 formula; to avoid that, the gen. *-s* is added, giving *-vat(n)s* (pron. *-vass*) and the desired rhythmic form.

The total number of situational names of all kinds is ca. 387. There are ca. 214 situational tri-part names whose qualifying elements are earlier existing bi-part names, 53 of which have been listed above. There are furthermore 12 tri-part names which are not of situational origin; the qualifying elements of these already existed ready at hand in personal names and words in the dialect. As against these 226 names there are 15 in which adjustment of form has taken place in the formation of the desired tri-part form. Thus 6½% of the tri-part names have been altered in accordance with the principle stated. Leaving some

irregular names out of the count, there remain fully 90% that are rhythmically correct in form, but which required no change to make them so.

In tri-part names the first part of whose qualifying element is monosyllabic, the second part of the qualifier is, if possible, made dissyllabic, in accord with the rule. The following belong here:

<i>Primary Names</i>	<i>Situational Names</i>
Aurauker'n	Auraukervødl'n
Bjødnøiad'n	Bjødnøiløkjen, Bjødnøislykkjau, Bjødnøitaijen
Bjøndal'n	Bjøndalsgald'n
Bjønsedler	Bjønnsedlerberje
Bjønnskøri	Bjønnskørgroi, Bjønnskørhedler'n
Bjørkjøinau	Bjørkjøinedal'n
Blanksedler	Blanksedlermyri
Braidal'n	Braidsbyste, Braidalstunnill'n
Braidylau	Braidylefoss'n
Dalbøtt'n	Dalbøtt'nbrunau, Dalbøtt'nskørad'n
Flaumshagad'n	Flaumshagataijen
Gangdal'n	Gangdalsfoss'n, Gangdalsmyrad'n, Gangdalsvøtni
Kjyrjokel'n	Kjyrjokelberje
Kloppelvi	Kloppelvabare
Langedler	Langedlerskørad'n
Langauker'n	Langaukermur'n
Løhedler'n	Løhedlerheug, Løhedlerklaivi, Løhedlertaijen
Latøinau	Latøibakkad'n
Midnøsi	Midnøs(s)køri
Prestedler	Prestedlerskørad'n
Rainhedler'n	Rainhedlermarkji
Ryggvedled'n	Ryggvedlevatne
Skriauker'n	Skriaukermur'n
Stainshyl'n	Stainshylstain
Storauker	Storaukerheujen
Storenne	Storennhølt'n
Storskøri	Storskørdekkjed'n
Storskøri	Storskørhølt'n, Storskørjile, Storskørkatlad'n, Storskør-løpen, Storskørtigad'n
Vassvød'l	Vassvød'ltaijen
Vetlenne	Vetlenneslykkjau
Vidal'n	Vidalseggji
Vinhedled'n	Vinhedlegroi

Total of situational names of this type: 45. The following tri-part names are not of situational origin:

<i>Primary Names</i>	<i>Situational Names</i>
Grannkona	Grannkonebakkjen
Halldalar	Halldalarshügen, Halldalarstaijen
Käd'l-Ola	Käd'l-Olaholau
Kvamm-Ola	Kvamm-Olagroi
Lass-Anna	Lass-Annabakkjen
Kattuglau	Kattugleskriau
Orrhøne, plur.	Orrhøneskørad'n
Halljainje	Halljaingsgroi

Total of all tri-part names of this type: 53. The rule in regard to making part 2 dissyllabic (see above) is not evidenced in the Flåm Parish names of this type. For example: *Brimtvorau* (name of a mountain)—*Brimtvørhýgdi* (the rule would have given *Brimtvørehýgdi*). Cf. also: *Haurainau*—*Haurainbakkad'n* and *Hauraingroi*; *Blauberg*—*Blaubergdøkkji*, etc. The lists of names show that quadrisyllabic tri-part cpds. are favored in Flåm, and the rule would conflict with this tendency.

Interesting are the two names *Latqinau*—*Latqibakkad'n*; here, if the rule existed in practice in Flåm, we should have had *Latqinebakkad'n*. Again, *Bjødnøiad'n*—*Bjødnøitaijen*; here the tri-part names should then have become *Bjødnøitaijen*. Such forms as *Langauer'n* and *Storeug* will be discussed below.

In the names listed in the above two columns the exact form of the primary name (exclusive of the article) is retained in the situational name. In 22 of them the former is of two syllables (not the regular trisyllabic form). Further, in all the names beginning with *Stor-* the bi-part name has a contracted form: *Storauker*, *Storenne*, *Storeug*. These are phonologically regular forms. The form *Storauker'n* occurs many times in the names. It would seem that the frequent occurrence of bi-part names beginning with *Stor-* in such position has led by analogy to the use of the form *Stor-* also in the name *Storskøri* in the two occurrences above.

The Formation of the Bi-Part Names. In considering this I shall first take the bi-part names that have an adjective as part 1. The masc. def. ending is *-e*; the fem. def. ending is *-a* or *-e*; the neut. def. ending is *-a*; the plur. ending is: masc. *-e*, neut. *e*, the fem. *-a*, or *-e*. (For discussion of the development of this, see my *Morphology*, pp. 76–77.) The *-e* takes the form *ø* if the vowel

of the preceding syllable is a front vowel, and usually also after *a*–; if the vowel of the preceding syllable be *u*, *o*, or *ø*, the quality of the *e* of the ending will be *ə*. In the cpd. names these inflectional vowels drop before a second part that begins with a vowel. Examples: *Brattauker'n*, *Langauker'n* (3 occurrences), *Storaauker'n* (6), *Rundauker'n* (2), *Vetlauker'n*, *Svartammar*, *Vellammrau* (name of a rivulet), *Langedler* (2), *Rundqinau*, *Storqinau*, *Vellqinau*, *Latqinau*, *Storuri*, *Velluri*, *Storenne*, *Vellenne*, and *Svarlammrad'n*.

Certain adjectives remain undeclined. These are: *blauə* (*Blauberg*, *Blaustøkked'n*); *braiə* (*Braidal'n*, 2), *Braidyau* (name of a river), *Braiskorad'n*; *hau* (*Hauberji*, *Haubakkad'n*, *Haulaite*, *Haurainau*, *Hauskorad'n* and *Haustain*, also called *Hæddestain*); *mjausə* (*Mjauskøri*); and *smauə* (*Smauberji*, *Smauhammrad'n*, *Smauklaivad'n*, *Smauskøjen*); *reuə* is undeclined twice: *Reuklaivi*, *Reumor* (in the tri-part name *Reumorgald'n*), and declined once: *Reuablik*; *grausə* (*Graunqsi*, *Graunæsed'n*, *Graudal'n*, *Grauri*, but *Grauasva*). For *ny* there is *Nykjød'n*, *Nyskried'n* and *Nystain* (2), but *Nyajære*, and *Nyehajen*. *Litt* 'pleasant' and *mitt* 'mid' are not declined: *Litt(h)eug*, *Littvod'l*, *Mittaus'n*, *Mitt(h)als'n*, *Mitti*, *Mittskul'n*, and *Mitteug*.

If the first part of a bi-cpd. is a noun, the following contractions occur: (1) gen. sg. case ending *-a* or *-ar* of strong masculines, the gen. sg. ending *-a* (<*-ar*) of strong feminines; both the gen. sg. *-a* of weak masc. nouns and the gen. plur. *-a* drop before an initial *a*– (and *-ai* or *-au*) and before an initial *oi*– of part 2 of the name; (2) the gen. sg. *-e* of a weak fem. noun in part 1 drops before an initial vowel of part 2. If part 2 begins with *h*– (h therefore in intervocalic position), the *h* is silent; hence I have written *-edler*, *-ammar*, *-eug*, etc., in such cases. However, the *h* was pronounced in some names (apparently to protect the final vowel of part 1).

The names will be given here in gender groups in the order: masc., fem., neut. The contracted forms will be listed at the left:

Bakkauker'n, *Bakkaukrad'n*—but *Bakkainau*, *Bakkarindad'n*, *Bakkataigad'n*
Bjødnøiad'n—*Bjødnahedler'n*, *Bjødnahølau*, *Bjødnanipau*, *Bjødnansi*
Børi—*Bøaløau*, *Bøataijen*
Dalauker'n (4 occurrences)—*Dalajærau*, *Dalahøgad'n*, *Dalahøujen*

Fossauker'n, Fossøle—Fossahøyen, Fossamyri, Fossataien, Fossavejen
Hagauker'n—Hagaberje, Hagajerau, Hagakvied'n, Hagamyrad'n
Heggjauker'n—Heggjehøl'n, Heggjestigad'n, Heggjen (name of a fallow field, where once a bird-cherry stood); *Heggjau* is the name of a field at Tokkvamm.
Hokøiri—Hokabrunau
Høgauker'n—Høganiøau, Høgatalien, Høgataigad'n
Jørvauker'n—Jørvad'n (no other cpd. in *Jørv*-)
Lundauker'n—Lundabare, Lundahyl'n, Lun'de (farm name)
Røkkøinau, Røkkjøiad'n—Røkkaberje, Røkkagar', Røkkataig
Rugauker'n—Rugahøgad'n
Ryauker'n, Ryelti, Ry(h)øug—Ryafoss'n, Ryakvile, Ryali, Ryaprest'n (a tall up-standing rock)
Rynjauker'n—Rynjad'n
Sjøgøiri, Sjyauker'n—there is no other cpd. with *sjy*-; but cf. *Sjyrauker'n* at Onstad in Vangen Parish
Sluppauker'n (also sometimes pron. *Sluppaauker'n*)—*Sluppabakkjen, Sluppaheugad'n, Sluppajørau, Sluppaskriau*
Stakkamrad'n—Stakkaplass'n
Søquinau, Søuedler'n—Søaufjedle, Søuanut'n, Søuaskøri
Taigauker'n—Taigahøl'n
Uksamar—Uksahøle
Vedlauker—Vedlestain. The plur. of *vød'l* (*voll*) is nearly always *vedle*, def. *vedled'n*, in the place names. There is one exception in Flåm: *Tværavødla**d'n*, a meadow at Frammigår'n. (There are three exceptions in Vangen Parish: *Liaødla**d'n, Smievødla**d'n, Storevødla**d'n*, and one with a mixed form: *Bridlevødled'n*.)
Bjørkøinau (also pron. *Bjørqinau*)—*Bjørkjebakken, Bjørkjeøl'n, Bjørkjehyl'n, Bjørkjeheøyen, Bjørkjed'n*
Bruarøinau (with protective *-r*)—*Bruahyl'n, Bruasess'n, Bruaskare, Bruasty.* Irregular: *Brufla**n*
Ermauker'n, there is no other name in *Erm*-; the dial. gen. is *Erma*.
Hauauaker'n—Hauasøqi. Protective *-r*-; *Hauauaker'n* would not be a good form.
Jaitauker'n, Jaitammar'n—Jaitabakkad'n, Jaitagroi, Jaitahøyen, Jaitahedler'n, Jaitangøi, Jaitaskori, Jaitastigad'n. These may all be assumed to be gen. plur., in part 1.
Klaivauker'n—Klaivahyl'n, Klaivavejen. The expected *Klaivammar'n* appears as *Klaivahammar'n* once.
Kløppelki—Kløppekred'n (also pron. *Kløppaikred'n*). There is no other cpd. in *kløpp*-; the gen. of *kløpp* is *kløppa* (<*kløppar*).

Kvannøinau—Kvannaberg, Kvannadal'n, Kvannaløup'n, Kvannaskørad'n. The names *Kvannberg*, *Kvannkjød'n*, and *Kvanngrø* also occur.
Liarauker'n—Liagroi, Liashedler'n. The def. plur. is *Liad'n*. As to the gen. *-ar* here, see *Bru*- and *Hau*- above.
Myrauker'n (2)—*Myrabakkad'n, Myrastain, Myrataien.* Exception: *Myrdal*,

which in none of its many derived names takes the gen. ending *-a* in its first part. It is the name of the *Berrkvam* sæter immediately south of the railway station *Myrdal*; the latter is situated on an elevation between the boggy sætergrounds on the south and the similar terrain *Myrad'n* on the north. For *Myrad'n* one also hears the prepositional name *Framm i Myrad'n*. *Myrdal* is the primary name of: *Myrdalsfossn*, *Myrdalsjile*, *Myrdalskløppi*, *Myrdalsberje*, *Myrdalsli*, and the river name *Myrdalselvi*, the old name of which is *Myrdylau*. *Myrdal'n* ('The Bogs') can hardly be considered to be the primary name for *Myrdal*—we should then have had the form *Myradal'n*. It would seem that the name *Myri* (see above) is the primary name for *Myrdal*. The name *Myri*, *Framm i Myri*, alludes to the miry nature of the region, and this fact could have led to calling it *Myrdal'n* 'The Miry Dale.' I shall add that the dial. cpds. with *Myr* as part 1, nearly always exhibit the form *Myr*, rarely the form *Myra*.

Naulqinau—*Naulabrunau*, *Naulali*, *Naulalied'n*, *Naulavejen*. It is a Kaurdal sæter. The terrain is very steep, and the sæter seems to have its name from this fact; I have often, in passing, wondered how anyone could run a sæter in such a spot. As to the meaning of the name: "Da æ so ti gau pø naule," it was explained.

Ortauker'n—*Ortataijen*

Qiauker'n—*Qiali*, *Qaiselbøn*, *Qiava*

Qirauker'n—*Qirebakkjen* (instead of *Qirabakkjen*—perhaps an intentional change)

Skørqinau—*Skørqaslat'n*, *Skørqærau*, *Skørataijen*

Solammrød'n—*Solaskare*, *Solavqd'l*

Tuftauker'n—*Tuftafq'l'n*, *Tufted'n*

Urauker'n (2), *Urqinau*—*Urabrunau*, *Uragrindi*, *Urajærau*, *Urahyl'n*, *Urahøjen*, *Uraskograd'n*

Kjyrkjøinau (2), *Kjyrkjauker'n* (2)—*Kjyrkjedyri* ('The Church Door'), a rock formation high on the mountain side—not an uncommon name in the mountain districts of Norway, e.g., *Kjyrkjekløkhau* (name of a stone in the Moldstain part of Røkkad'n), *Kjyrkjestykkje* (a piece of land that belonged to the Church), and *Kjyrkjeskørad'n*. There is at Dalbott'n also the name *Kjyrkjau*, 'The Church.' "Staile katedralvegge like ni i dal'n," said one.

Næpauker'n—*Næpeskøri*, *Næpestain*

Seljauker'n (3)—*Seljedal'n*, *Seljefq'l'n*, *Seljedq'l'n*, *Seljehæsi*, *Seljehyln*, *Seljeskøri*

Skriauker'n—*Skrietaijen* (*Skriau*, *Skried'n*)

Slurkøinau—*Slurketaijen* (*Slurkau*, *Slurked'n*). *Slurka*, f., 'a swampy place.' Cf. *slurka*, vb., 'gulp in big swallows, gulp noisily.'

Smiauker'n—*Smiebakkjen*, *Smieheder'n* (generally pron. 'smiedler'n'), *Smiehamrad'n*, *Smietuft*

Snorheujen (pron. 'snoreujen')—*Snorastain*

Stqauker'n—*Stqetuft*

Tøngauker'n—*Tøngejile*, *Tøngerind'n*. One may still hear the pron. *tonga* (*longa*, *donje*, *onje*, *lonkjen*, etc.) elsewhere in Aurland Parish, but I have not heard

it in Flåm.

Bergauker'n (2)—*Bergatajen*

Næsauker'n (2)—*Nessjahølt'n*, *Nessjad'n*

Kril'lauker'n—*Krillehøug* (often pron. 'krillløug')

In bi-cpds. of which the first part is a monosyllabic personal name, the rule is: if the first part of a cpd. name is a personal name of one syllable ending in a consonant, it will take a connecting *-a-*. Examples: *Hansarimen*, *Hansatufted'n*, *Kädlajære* (*Kädl'l* 'Karl'), *Kädlamyri*, *Larsatajen*, *Maunsaskøri*, *Maunsastqvau*, *Pærahøled'n*, *Parastqvau*, *Sjurajørven*, etc.; but on the other hand: *Knutauker'n*, *Larsauker'n*, and *Sjurqinau*. Exception: the name *Brand* takes *-s-*: *Brandsauker'n*, *Brand(s)skør-ad'n*. Some names of one or two syllables are: *Jogar'n*, *Jojære*, *Joskøri*, *Joauker'n*; *Endrehedler'n* (never pron. 'endredler'n'), *Olagar'n*, *Olabakkjen*, *Olaauker'n*.

Some cases of assimilation which, for the most part, do not operate now but have been carried out in the past, will here be briefly considered; they affect the form of a number of place names.

I shall first take those in *-sva*. This word occurs as the second part in five bi-part cpds.: *Hatlesva*, *Hildasva*, *Hurrsva*, *Kalvsva*, and *Mosasva*. In none of these is the second part ever pron. *-svae*. In the plur. the form is always *-svqi*: *Hauasvqi* (*hau*, f., 'newly-mown field of hay or grain, stubble-field'), *Jentesvqi*. The simple name *Svqi* also occurs (at Vibme), and the prepositional name *Unde Svqi* (near Vatnahalsen Hotel). The above cpd. names are felt as def. just as much as the simplex *Svqi*; they are psychologically def. names. It would seem that the difference in quality between the two vowels could have preserved the article. However, the *a* here is å, and the *e* is open, hence the two vowels are not too far removed.

Va, n., 'place where one must wade to get across.' There are the bi-cpds.: *Kaldava* and *Qiava*. The plur. name *Vqi* occurs in Vangen. In all occurrences of the word in final position in Aurland the form is *-va*. See *sva*, above.

Træ, n., 'a much-tramped place; enclosure for cattle.' This name occurs as a simple name: *Træ* (<*træe*), and many times in the cpd. *Kalvatræ*. It is always felt to be definite. In districts

where assimilation of *æ+e* to *æ* has not taken place, the name is always def. in form, as in Ulvik, Hardanger: *Træe*, *Kalvatræe*, *Kyratræe*, *Næulatræe*, etc. (Heggstad, L., pp. 249 and 323), and the farm name: *Træet*, pron. 'træe,' name, 1, 2, in Kinn Parish, Sunnfjord (NG, XII, p. 352).

Sty, f., 'place where something stands; a stand of something; boatpier, landing place; and milking place.' The name *Stakksty* occurs four times for a place where, after the annual haying, the hay was stacked. There are also the names *Bruasty* and *Svalsty*. Assimilation of *yi* to *y*. In West Aurland the form is *stø*; but also here the two vowels coalesced, for the names appearing (two in Underdal) have *-stø*. *Sty* is from ON *stqð*, f., 'landing-place,' nom. plur. *stqðvar*, dat. plur. *stqðum*; this dat. plur. appears in the name *Stqðvå*, a loading place near Vatland at the eastern end of Vassbygdvatne in Vangen Parish. The variant form *stq* appears in Flåm.

Bø, m., 'dwelling-stead; enclosed yard around the houses of a farm or other home.' This name does not occur as a simplex in Flåm, except in the prepositional name *Ut på Bøen*. As a simplex it always has this dissyllabic form in other parts of Aurland. In Flåm it appears several times as part 2 in bi-cpds.: *Selbøn*, *Ljoraselbøn*, *Qiaselbøn*, but *Nistebøn* (also pron. 'niste-bøn,' however).²

Gry, n., 'a place where something is growing, growth; also green place between rocks or in a woodland area; greensward.' In Flåm there is only the name *Kvanngry* (several occurrences) 'a place where the angelica grows abundantly'—an aromatic mountain plant used in cooking, also in medicine. *Gry* (variant form *grø*) < *grøði. There are a number of occurrences in Vangen and West Aurland: *Nølegrø* (Nærøen) 'a growth of the prickly nettle,' *Storagrø* (also in Nærøen), *Braiagry*, and *Kvanngry* (Vangen).

Løa, f., 'hayshed, barn' < ON *hlqðu*, oblique case of *hlæða*, f. This name appears in the plur. in the number name *Tri Løed'n*, and in this form as part 2 of a number of names in

² Very early sporadic occurrences appear in XIVth century documents, more in the XVth century. Prof. Seip has noted two cases of syncopation of the *e* of the article in *bøn*, *byn*, from *NgLove*, III, 68 (N. Sp., p. 238).

Vangen Parish. However, the contracted form also occurs. In Flåm there is no example of a def. plur. form in the names (but def. sg.: *Kambaløau*, *Moldstainsløau*, etc.). In Flåm Parish the plur. forms of *løa*: *løed'n* and *lød'n* are both used, the former being heard perhaps more often than the latter. The change to the contracted form involves also a change in accent: *Løe'd'n*, *Lø'd'n*. Cf. *Bø*, above.

The situation is very different when *løa* appears as part 1 in bi-part names. The form *løa* appears in all kinds of names, not only in the two, *Løauker'n* and *Løainji*, where, if the spoken form of the gen. sg. of *løa* had been *løe*, we should nevertheless have had the forms *Løauker'n* and *Løainji* according to the principle of the elision of the gen. ending -e in such position. The other names occurring are: *Løberji*, *Løskør*, *Løskøri*, *Løskørad'n*, *Løstain*, *Løstijen*, *Løtøft*, and *Løtufted'n*. Here the assimilation of the stem vowel ø and the oblique case ending -e is complete and was no doubt well established a long time ago.

The process has been a complicated one, with the new stem vowel ø of the oblique cases entering the nom. sg. and also the plural. In Aurland the process may have been about as follows: Beginning with *laða* as the nom. form., this became *løa*, giving the sg. paradigm: *løa—løu—løu—løu*, then: *løa—løe—løe—løe* (XVIIth century).³ In the meantime the plur. *laðir* had become *læi*, *læe*; thereupon the plur. took the stem vowel of the sg., becoming *løe*. In these changes the influence of the word *la*, n., 'pile, stack, stacked-up pile of something,' formally and semantically so similar to *løa*, can be taken for granted. In probably the XVIIth century the nom., gen., acc. sg. became respectively *løa—løe—løe*; and the nom. plur. became *løe*. Later the gen. and acc. sg. became *lø*.

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³ On occasional earlier occurrences see *VM*, note 328. For later examples and fuller discussion see note 329, and pp. 111-114.

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ABBREVIATIONS

The usual abbreviations of grammatical terms, and the following: cpd(s). = compound(s); def. = definite; indef. = indefinite; dial. = dialect, dialectal; diall. = dialects; pron. = pronounce, pronunciation; pl. ns. = place names; syll. = syllabic.

SOME IRREGULAR PTERITE FORMS IN OLD NORSE

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Weak Pterites

1. *Olla* < **wolþō* < **wulþō*; *valda* (*veld:veldr*) 'to have power, command.' It is a question whether the form **wulþō* is of PGmc origin or represents a later, secondary PN formation. In connection with the form **wulþō* there are three difficulties to be explained; viz., (1) the reason why the irregular weak formation should appear, instead of a strong reduplicating form parallel to the WGmc, (2) the presence of the dental suffix *þ*, instead of *ð*, and (3) the lack of intermediate vowel *i*.

Collitz (*Das schwache Prät.*, p. 51) considers the weak formation **wulþō* to represent the primary, PGmc status, without, however, giving any reasons as to why the weak pterite form of the strong verb *valda* should have existed. The WGmc reduplicating forms (OHG *wialt*, OS *gi-weld*, OE *wēold*) he explains as secondary formations after the pattern of the reduplicating verb **hē-hald* (Goth. *hathald*) but does not explain why ON *olla* (< **wulþō*) should have thus deviated from the WGmc. He assumes, on the other hand, that the Gothic (for which he postulates a form **wulþa*—no form is recorded in Gothic) and the ON (**wulþō*) represent the historically correct form of the prototype for the WGmc secondary reduplicating verbs.

In regard to the dental suffix *þ* in **wulþō* over against *d* (< **ð*) in *valda* he calls attention to the *þ* in Goth. *wulþ-us*, *wulþ-rs*, *wulþ-ag*s, and to the *d:þ* in Goth. *stan-d-an*, *stōþ(uh)* and in Goth. *hal-d-is:hul-þ-s*. In the form **wulþō* he does not differentiate the verbal pterite suffix *-þ* from the nominal extension *-þ* in Goth. *wulþ-us*. The lack of intermediate vowel he does not discuss.

On the other hand, Loewe (*IF.*, Vol. IV, p. 365) explains the form *olla* (< **wulþō*) as a secondary ON formation due to the example of the form *kunna* (< **kunþō*) because of the semantic

convergence of the two verbs.¹ Collitz rejects (*ibid.*) this hypothesis but without stating his reasons, except that he believes Loewe's contention regarding the past part. form *valdet* (as indicating an original reduplicating verb) is not convincing.

So far as the *secondary* nature² of ON *olla* is concerned, I believe Loewe is right, for his hypothesis gives a plausible explanation both for the radical vowel *u* and for the *þ* without intermediate vowel (**kunþō*:**wulþō*). On the other hand, Collitz may be right in assuming that the root **wulþ-* in **wulþ-ō* is identical with the nominal root **wulþ-* in Goth. *wulþ-us*. But against his hypothesis that **wulþō* represents a PGmc formation is the fact that wherever else the PGmc substituted a weak for an earlier strong preterite the new weak preterite always preserved the ablaut vowel of the strong verb (cf. **bringan*, **brang*:**branhlö* > Goth. *brāhta*, WGmc **brāhta*).

Another solution of the problem is to assume that the form **wulþō* represents the intrusion of a secondary ON denominative weak preterite from the same stem **wulþ-* as in Goth. *wulþ-us*. We may then assume that the nominal *þ*-extension of the stem was identified with the verbal dental suffix (i.e., **wulþō*), which process of false abstraction could explain both the *þ*, instead of *ð*, and the lack of intermediate vowel. The irregular radical vowel *u* in the preterite form could then be explained as belonging to the nominal stem **wulþ-*. This intrusion of a weak denominative preterite form into the strong reduplicating verb has a parallel in Goth. (*iddja*) *gaggida*:OE (*gēong*) *gengde*. The weak forms Goth. *gaggida*:OE *gengde* (<**gangiðō*) obviously represent denominative formations from the stem **gang* 'a going, a walk,' i.e., **gangiðō* = 'I walked, went'; similarly **wē-wald* > ON **wēlt*, displaced by **wulþō* from the nominal stem **wulþ-* 'power,' i.e., **wulþō* = 'I had power.' In the case of the denominative preterite Goth. *gaggida*:OE *gengde* the weak formation

¹ "Die Vorform von *olla* ist offenbar erst eine Analogiebildung nach der Vorform von *kunna*, wozu die Verwandtschaft der Bedeutung 'walten, herrschen' mit der Bedeutung 'verstehen, können' Anlass gab. . . ."

² Cf. Otto von Friesen, *Om det svaga preteritum i germanska språk*, p. 24, Skrifter utgivna av K. Humanistiska Vetenskaps-Samfundet i Uppsala, 1925. This monograph is not available to me.

was favored by the fact that the nominal stem **gang* contained the same radical vowel (*a*) as did the strong verb **gangan*. On the other hand, the weak preterite formation **wulþō* contained a radical vowel (*u*) different from that of the strong verb **waland*. The intrusion of the weak denominative preterite **wulþō* may have been favored by the example of **kunþō*, and for the same reason as Loewe postulates for an analogical **wulþō*. Whether ON *valda* represents an *original reduplicating* verb or not, it is nevertheless a *strong* verb, as is shown by the present system *veld:veldr* (with which the neuter sing. form of the past part. *valdet* is in accord). Collitz' hypothesis that the weak formation PN **wulþō* represents the PG status forces him to explain the WGmc (reduplicating) strong forms as analogical, whereas the verb in both North and West Gmc is strong.

2. *Flóða:flóða; flýða* 'to flee.' The regular weak preterite form is *flýða*. Noreen (*Aisl. Grm.* 4, §488, Anm. 2) explains the form *flóða* as derived from the strong form *fló* plus the weak suffix *-ða*, and the form *flóða* from an original **flauhiðð*. Both of these explanations are doubtless incorrect.

In the first place, the addition of the weak dental suffix to a strong preterite stem is extremely rare and occurs only in the later language. Then again, the weak contracted verbs all show vowel variations in the preterite tense, due to analogical influences.

As regards the rare form *flóða*, the irregular radical vowel *ó* cannot have been carried over from the present system as in the type *tjóða* (<**tiohan*):*tjóða*, for the form **fljóða* (<**fliohan*) does not exist, and if it had existed, the preterite form would have been **fljóða* (with *-jóð-*, instead of *-óð-*). Therefore, the form *flóða* is best explained as a by-form of *flýða* with the *ó* borrowed from the strong form *fló*.

The form *flóða*, with *i*-umlaut of *ó*, may easily be explained as due to the example of the preterite type *týða*, where the *ó* of the present system (*tjóða*, *tjó*, *tjóðm*, *tjóðið*) has been carried over into the preterite form and there suffered *i*-umlaut (cf. *týða:flýða*), the *j* disappearing before the palatal vowel *þ* (cf. *týða:flýða*, *flóða:flýða*).

In view of the regular forms *flýða:týða*, in which the *ý* has

been taken over from the present system (*flýr:týr* < **fliuhir:tiuhir*), it seems out of the question not to explain the forms *flóða:tóða* as due to the same process (i.e., with *i*-umlaut of *ó* from the present system). Noreen (*ibid.*) admits this process in the former case (*flýða:týða*) but denies it in the latter (*flóða*). His postulation of a form **flauhiððo* > *flóða* contravenes the principle according to which the weak contracted verbs formed their preterites.⁷

3. *Skemða:skamða; skemma* 'to shame.' The irregular preterite form *skamða* Noreen correctly explains (*op. cit.*, §518, Anm. 2) as the survival of an *ē*-verb **skama:skamða* = Goth. *skaman:skamaida*, but it is a question why the present-tense forms of this verb were not likewise preserved. The preterite form *skamða* differed from *skemða* (< **skemmmða*) only in regard to the radical vowel *e:a*, which variation regularly occurs between the long-stem (*e*) and the short-stem (*a*) *jan*-verbs (cf. *stemma:stemða, temja:tamða*). In the present system, on the other hand, the *jan*-verb *skemma* was kept strictly apart from the *ē*-verb **skama* not only through the difference of the radical vowel *e:a* (which difference never occurs between the long-stem and short-stem *jan*-verbs) but also through the retention of the *-mn-* in *skemma* over against the *-m-* in *skama* (cf. *skemmi-i, -ir*:**skam-i, -ir*). It will be noted also that there is a verb *skemma* (< **skammjan, skammr* 'short') : *skemða* 'to shorten.' The substitution of the form *skamða* for *skemða* 'I shamed' may have been favored by the fact that the form *skemða* could represent the preterite of either *skemma* 'to shorten' or *skemma* 'to shame.'

Strong Preterites

I. *Vaf:ðf, vðfum:ðfum; vefa* 'to weave.' The irregular sing. form *ðf* is obviously due to the example of the plur. form *ðfum* after the pattern of the 6th ablaut series (*ð:ð*). The form *ðf* with the vowel *ð*, instead of **vðf* (cf. *vðf-um*), is sufficient proof of the influence of the 6th ablaut series. However, there still remains to be explained why of all the verbs of the 4th ablaut series only *vefa* in the pret. sing. borrowed the vowel of the pret.

plur. form.³ The answer to this question undoubtedly lies in the fact that *vefa* represents the only example of a verb in the 4th ablaut series which contained an initial *v-*. The presence and the loss of this initial *v-* put (*vefa*), *ðf:ðfum* on a level with the type (*vaxa*), *ðx:ðxum* of the 6th ablaut series. Then, too, there is the secondary influence of verbs of the 6th ablaut series with initial vowel (cf. *aka*, *ðk:ðkum*). Therefore, we must assume that the form *ðf* was borrowed from the plur. form *ðf-um* after the specific pattern of those verbs of the 6th ablaut series which contained an initial vowel. For if the borrowing had been due either to the influence of the 6th ablaut series *without reference to the loss of initial v-* (cf. *fór:fórum*), as Noreen asserts,⁴ or to the influence of those verbs of the 6th ablaut series whose stem ended in *-f*, like *ref-a* (cf. *hóf:hófum*, *gróf:grófum*), as Bethge assumes,⁵ then we certainly should have expected, e.g., **nóm:nómum* (compare *fór:fórum*) and **sóf:sófum* (like *hóf:hófum*). That borrowing did not occur under these circumstances is sufficient proof that *ðf:ðfum* was due to the example of the type *ðx:ðxum*, *ðð:ððum* (*vaða*) of 6th ablaut series *without* initial consonant.

2. *Felt:fell from falda* 'to fold' and *helt:hell from halda* 'to hold.' The pret. sing. forms *felt:helt* are regular, *fell:hell* irregular and of rare occurrence. The *-t* in *fel-t:hel-t* goes back to a *-d* (<-**d*), which is preserved throughout the verbal system (*fal-d-a*, *fel-t:fel-d-um*, *fal-d-inn*; *hal-d-a*, *hel-t:hel-d-um*, *hal-d-inn*). In the irregular forms *fell:hell* the *-ll* goes back to an *-*lþ*, the *þ* of which indicates that the *-d-* of the other forms represents a *-*þ* (<IE *-t-*) which was subject to Verner's Law (**þ>*ð>d*). As evidence of the *þ*-forms we have Goth. *fal-þ-an* (with *þ* throughout the verbal system): OHG *gi-fal-d-an* (<**ga-fal-þ-an*, past part.) and OSwed. *halla* (<**hal-þ-an*): OHG *hal-th-an*. In view

³ There are of course sporadic examples of this type of borrowing in the pret. of strong verbs, but *ðf* represents the only example of an established sing. form borrowed from the plur. in the 4th ablaut series.

⁴ Cf. Noreen, *op. cit.*, §496, Anm. 4: "Óf ist wol zu dem pl. ðfum gebildet nach der analogie fór:fórum. . . ."

⁵ Cf. Bethge in Dieter's *Laut- und Formenlehre der allgerm. Dialekte*, §239, Anm. 2: "Neben vaf kommt ðf (:ðfum wie hóf:hófum von hefja, gróf:grófum von grafa) . . . vor."

of this evidence we may assume that the *d*-forms in the ON present system and pret. sing. (*fal-d-a*, *fell*; *hal-d-a:hell*) were due to the leveling in the verbal system in favor of the phonetically correct *-d*- in the pret. plur. and past part. forms (*fel-d-um*, *fal-d-inn*; *hel-d-um*, *hal-d-inn*). The fact that the historically correct *b*-forms were preserved in the pret. sing. (*fell:hell* < **fēfalb*:**hēhalb*) but not in the present system (*fal-d-a:hal-d-a*) may be explained as due to the influence of the other reduplicating verbs of this (3rd) ablaut series. The stem of all these verbs ended in either a liquid or a nasal plus a consonant. Furthermore, the pret. sing. form always ended in a double consonant either original or due to assimilation. For the liquid group we have *falla:fell*, for the nasal group (with assimilation) *blanda:blett*, *ganga:gekk*, *fá* (<**fan-h-an*):*fekk*, *hanga:hekk*. In the form *fell* from *falla* the *-ll* is original, but in the form *fell* from *falda* the *-ll* is secondary (<**lp*), parallel to the secondary *-tt* (<**nt*) in *blett* and to the secondary *-kk* (<**nk*) in *gekk*, *fekk*, *hekk*. This parallelism undoubtedly was the main factor in favor of preserving the historically correct pret. sing. forms *fell* (from *falda*):*hell*, for the regular forms *fell:hell* show a variation from the pattern furnished by the other verbs of this class, all of which ended in a double consonant (cf. *fell:blett*, but *fell:blett*). In the present system, on the other hand, none of these verbs has a final double consonant of the stem except *falla* 'to fall.' But here the example of the verb *blan-d-a* must have contributed to the establishment of the *d*-form *fal-d-a* to the exclusion of the *b*-form **falla* (<**fal-p-a*) 'to fold,' especially since the latter form is identical with *falla* 'to fall.' The verb *hal-d-a* undoubtedly followed the example of *fal-d-a*. The identity of the pret. sing. form *fell* with *fell* from *falla*, on the other hand, did not prevent its occurrence, because the *-ll* here was in accord with the established pattern of a final double consonant in the pret. sing. (cf. *blan-d-a:fal-d-a*, *ble-tt:fe-ll*).

3. *Barg:bjarg*, *gall:gjall*, *halp:hjalp*, etc. The irregular forms *bjarg*, *gjall*, *hjalp* occur in the later language. The *j* has, of course, been borrowed from the present system, where *j* occurs before the radical vowel *a* (cf. *bjarga*, *gjalla*, *hjalpa*). That the

borrowing was due to the presence of the same radical vowel (*a*) in both tense forms is supported by the fact that the *j* in *hjalpa* is never transferred to any tense form other than *halp* (cf. *holp*, pret. sing., *hulpum*, pret. plur., *holpinn*, past part.). But if the borrowing was due to this identity of radical vowel in both tense forms, then we might have expected the borrowing to occur in the preterite sing. form *sá* 'saw' from *sjá* 'to see,' in which the long radical vowel *á* developed through contraction in both tense forms. But a form **sjá* 'I saw' for *sá* never occurs, parallel to the type *hjálp:hálp* (with lengthened *a* before *l* plus another consonant). This discrepancy is easily explained by the fact that it was just this *j* in the contracted verb that differentiated the present-tense form *sjá* 'to see, they see' from the pret. sing. form *sá* 'saw' (cf. *sjóm* 'we see':*sóm* 'we saw'). Here contraction obliterated the *a*- which functioned as the ending of the inf. and of the 3rd pers. plur. present ind. form (*sé-a*>*sjá*), whereas in the type *hjálp-a* the two tense forms *hjálp-a:hjálp* with *j* remained clearly differentiated through the preservation of the *a*-ending of the present tense. The example of *sjá:sá* over against *hjalpa:hjálp* is an excellent illustration of an associative process checked by the necessity for differentiation.

4. *Séra>séra, s̄ra>s̄ra; sá 'to sow.'* According to Noreen the lengthening of the radical vowels *é:é>é:é* in the pret. forms of the reduplicating type *sá* is due to the influence of the long radical vowel *á* in the present system (*sá*) and in the past part. (*sá-inn*).⁶ This assumption rests upon a theoretical foundation, for we have no convincing evidence that vowels of a different *quality* were ever subject to *quantitative* borrowing.⁷ The fact that a long radical vowel (*á*) was present in the other tense forms is no evidence that its quantity was transferred to the

⁶ Cf. Noreen, *op. cit.*, §126, Anm. 2: "Die selt. prät. -formen *séra*, *s̄ra* statt *sera* (got. *safsō*) säete, *s̄ra* wandte haben wol die länge aus dem inf. *sá*, *s̄na*, resp. dem präs. und part. entlehnt."

⁷ The long vowel *é* in the late (and rare) form *éta* (for *éla*), which Noreen (*op. cit.*, §498, Anm. 1) explains as due to quantitative borrowing from the long vowel *á* of the pret. forms (*dt:áum*), can be explained as due to late sporadic lengthening in initial position (cf. *ék*, ONorw. *áf*, *dkr*, etc.; see further Noreen, *op. cit.*, §126, 2).

short radical vowels ($\ddot{\epsilon}:\ddot{\theta}$) of the pret. system. Noreen's assumption is a mere inference based upon appearances, which cannot be justified if we can find some better explanation.

In view of the fact that the monosyllabic strong verb *sá* was conjugated as a weak verb in the reduplicated pret. forms (cf. Goth. *satsō>séra*, weak) the analogy for the lengthening of the radical vowel in *séra>séra* was most likely furnished by the example of those contracted strong verbs with radical vowel *á* in the present system which likewise in the pret. system went over into the weak conjugation and there suffered a change of radical vowel from *á* to *é*, such as *tjá* (Goth. *leihā*):*lēða*, *tjá* (Goth. *teihā*):*tēða*. The short radical vowel *é* in *séra* could then easily have suffered analogical lengthening to *é* (*séra*) according to the proportion *tjá, tēða:sá, séra>séra*. The proportional analogy is based upon the identity of radical vowel (*á*) in the present system (*tjá:sá*) and upon the radical vowel similar in quality but different in quantity (*é:é*) in the weak forms of the pret. system (*tēða:séra*). In the type *tjá* the weak pret. form *tēða* (with radical vowel *é*) is due to contraction in the present system (cf. **tūha>*tē-a:tēr:tēða*); in the type *sá* the weak pret. form *séra* (with radical vowel *é*) is due to the preservation of the reduplicating syllable, whereby the original final *-ō* was reduced to *-a* (cf. Goth. *satsō>sér-a*) identical with the final *-a* in *tēð-a*. Since the forms *séra* and *sōra* were interchangeable, the lengthening of the radical vowel *é>é* was extended to *ō(>ó)* in both the sing. and the plur. paradigms, hence *séra:sérum>séra:sérum, sōra:sōrum>sōra:sōrum*. The other reduplicating verbs of this type with a radical vowel different from the *á* in *sá* which appears in the present system and past part. (cf. *sá:sá-inn, but snú-a:snú-inn, rō-a:rō-inn*) then followed the example of *sá* in the reduplicated forms of the pret. system, hence *snéra:snōrum>snéra:snōrum, réra:rōrum>réra:rōrum*. The conclusion is then that the lengthening of the radical vowel in the pret. forms with reduplicating syllable had its point of departure in the form *séra* through proportional analogy with the contracted type (*tjá*):*tēða*. The plausibility of this explanation renders it unnecessary to resort to Noreen's hypothesis, which is not based upon any factual evidence.

REVIEWS

The Saga of Thorgils and Hafliði (Þorgils saga ok Hafliða). Edited with an Introduction and Notes by Halldór Hermannsson. Ithaca, New York, Cornell University Press, 1945. Pp. xxx+56 (*Islandica*, Vol. XXXI).

A new volume of Professor Halldór Hermannsson's *Islandica*-series is always a welcome publication, for that significant annual has long since become indispensable to all serious students in the field of Old Norse and Icelandic literature and history.

Previously, Professor Hermannsson has published in the series an annotated edition and English translation of *The Book of the Icelanders* (*Islendingabók*) and an edition, with variants and notes, of *The Vinland Sagas*.

This latest and 31st volume of the series contains the first separate edition of *The Saga of Thorgils and Hafliði*, which occupies a special place in Old Icelandic literature, as it is (with the exception of the *Bandamanna saga*) the first of the sagas dealing "exclusively with events which occurred after the passing of the Saga Age." With reference to subject-matter it is, therefore, closely related to those sagas which record contemporary historical events of the Sturlunga Age, and has, as a matter of fact, always been included in the *Sturlunga saga* group.

The present edition is based upon the text of the saga published in Kr. Kaalund's edition of the *Sturlunga saga* (København, 1906-11), with extracts from the *Kristni saga* (*Hauksbók*) and *Skarðsárbók* (*Landnámabók*) printed in an appendix.

In a highly informative and lucid introduction Professor Hermannsson traces the development of Old Icelandic literature down to the time of the writing of *The Saga of Thorgils and Hafliði*, the latter half of the 12th century.

Many of his observations are both interesting and valuable. The most significant, and very convincing as well, are his arguments in favor of the theory that Ari Thorgilsson (the Learned) is the author of *Landnamabók*, and his explanation of the probable genesis of "this fundamental work for Icelandic history and literature." This is all the more important in view of the fact that none of the many previous writers on the authorship of the

Landnámbók has tried to account for how it came to be written.

Professor Hermannsson's conjectures concerning the origin and the author of *The Saga of Thorgils and Haflidi* are likewise both noteworthy and plausible.

There follows the saga itself, carefully edited, and it makes pleasant reading, for it is eventful, well told, and rich in vivid characterizations. Being authentic history, it has historical and cultural no less than literary value. The editor does not overestimate it when he writes: "It gives us interesting glimpses into the life of the people in that period, the life on farms and at fishing stations and shows us the people feasting and at work." Among its many impressive descriptions, the one connected with the wedding feast at Reykholar in the year 1119 has become a classic.

The edition is supplied with numerous and excellent notes, including exceedingly useful explanations of the verses scattered throughout the saga and of its prevalent ancient legal language, a direct outgrowth of its theme, the quarrel and ensuing litigation between the two chieftains Thorgils and Haflidi. Further, there is an index of names.

All in all this edition is an important addition to Professor Hermannsson's extensive and notable contributions to the cultural and literary history of Iceland.

RICHARD BECK

University of North Dakota

Sigurður Nordal: *Íslensk Menning*, Fyrsta bindi. "Mál og menning," Reykjavík, 1942. Pp. 360.

This is the first volume of Professor Sigurður Nordal's *Íslensk menning* (Icelandic Culture), which is to constitute a three-volume series on this subject and which represents in turn a major part of a monumental work on Iceland and the Icelanders, entitled *Arfur Íslendinga* (The Inheritance of the Icelanders), which the literary society "Mál og Menning" has undertaken to publish during the next few years, with a number of the projected volumes already in an advanced stage of preparation. The general editor is Mag. Art. Kristinn E. Andrésson.

To indicate the scope and the unusual significance of Professor Nordal's three-volume series, let it be said at the outset that this authoritative survey of his will unquestionably be the most inclusive and fundamental work written to date on Icelandic culture in all its ramifications. In reality, we have here the first continuous cultural history of the Icelandic nation, although a number of other important and useful books have been written on that theme, or about individual aspects of it.

In an extensive and brilliant introduction the author elucidates the origin and special purpose of the work, clearly revealing how long it has been in the making, and the book bears throughout ample evidence of this long period of composition in that the subject-matter has evidently been long and deeply pondered upon and considered from various points of view; there is a corresponding elegance of style and language, revealing the literary artist no less than the profound and learned scholar. In fact, it is safe to assert that this impressive and penetrating work is intended to be the *magnum opus* of the author, the harvest of his many notable and fruitful studies in the field of Icelandic literature and culture, which always have been characterized by scholarship of the highest order and rare mastery of style. All of which amounts to saying that this is a work which no scholar in the Old Norse and Icelandic field can afford to be unfamiliar with, so many original and challenging observations are here to be found, so many new vistas opened to the attentive and imaginative reader. It is hardly necessary to add that a brief and general review gives but an inkling of the richness and the literary excellence of this book.

Its first part, following the 40-page introduction, deals, as might be expected, with the causes of the settlement of Iceland and with the settlement itself, vividly describing, among other things, the main elements of Northern culture in prehistoric times, in the chapter entitled "Dagsbrún norraennar sögu" (The Dawn of Norse History). The section "Mannval" (Select People) tells about the men and women who settled the country, and there the author explains more fully and more correctly than has been done before the goal of the settlers in seeking the new land: a richer and fuller life for themselves and their followers, a

nobler and worthier fate than they could hope for in the homeland.

The culture which developed in Iceland during the period of the Commonwealth and which expressed itself in the literary achievements of the nation, law-making and other fields, was rooted in the ideals of the settlers, embracing the search for a better and nobler fate for themselves and their descendants, and those ideals have in many ways molded the Icelandic nation and determined its outlook upon life down to our own day. In his discussion of the settlement of Iceland the author covers a very wide field. The concluding chapter of that part of the book is particularly concentrated in subject-matter and thought-provoking, dealing with a very momentous theme, the real purpose of the existence of the Icelandic nation from its beginnings, in other words, its mission among the nations of the world.

Other main parts of the book are as follows: "Lög" (Law), "Heiðinn dómur" (Heathendom), "Hirðskáld" (Court Poets), and "Þjóðveldi" (Commonwealth). Each of these is sub-divided into numerous shorter sections—the treatment of the subject-matter is just as orderly as it is scholarly and brilliant in interpretation and style. Much information is to be gained from all these parts of the book, yet the author is most concerned with explaining and interpreting his problems, getting to the heart of the questions involved. He also succeeds admirably in throwing a clearer, and often new, light on the many-sided theme of the book. For instance, his explanation of the fundamental part which the kinsmen of the settler Björn buna played in the formation of the Icelandic Commonwealth is both penetrating and convincing.

Icelandic law-making, its purpose and spirit, are described with keen insight in the chapter on that subject. The Icelandic court poets, their art and mission, are discussed with no less penetration, which is not at all surprising in view of the fact that Icelandic literature down through the ages has specially attracted the attention of the author ever since his student years and has been to him a fruitful field of study.

One of the most significant sections of the book is, however, the one on "Heathendom," which interprets the beliefs and the

philosophy of life of the Icelanders of old, as well as those of the Norsemen generally, with the rarest insight. Previously, the author has dealt with the theme both in individual studies and in his excellent edition of *Völuspá* ("Árbók Háskóla Íslands," 1922-23).

This volume covers the period down to 1264, the end of the era of the Old Icelandic Commonwealth. The events leading to that turning point in the history of Iceland, the culture and the spirit of the age, are described in a detailed concluding chapter, marked by the penetrating scholarship and broad view characteristic of the other parts of the book.

The general appearance of the volume is worthy of its significant contents, with many excellent pictures adding to its value and attractiveness. There are also a bibliography of the principal sources consulted and an index.

Scholars in the Old Norse and Icelandic field, in particular, are greatly indebted to the author and publisher for this highly significant book, and it is the wish of all interested that the continuation of the work will soon be forthcoming.

RICHARD BECK

University of North Dakota

A Pageant of Old Scandinavia. Edited by Henry Goddard Leach. Princeton University Press for the American-Scandinavian Foundation, 1946. Pp. xvi+350. \$3.75.

By compiling this anthology of Scandinavian literature from the earliest time to about 1300, Dr. Leach, President of the American-Scandinavian Foundation, has rendered the teaching of Scandinavian literature and culture in English-speaking countries an invaluable service. Here we find, in a single volume, over a hundred works of prose and poetry represented. It is only fair that the largest portion of the book should be devoted to the famous Icelandic literature, but we also find excerpts from such materials as the Norwegian *Gulathingslög*, Danish ballads, and Ibn Faḍlān's account of the Swedes on the Volga. The book begins with a brief but comprehensive presentation of Old Norse literature and its background and ends with a valuable bibliography.

Space does not permit discussion of certain questionable translations or statements, which must inevitably occur in a work of this kind and size. One cannot neglect, however, to point out that in the Introduction (p. 5) the author—without reservation—gives a view of the settlement of Scandinavia which is not supported by facts: that at the dawn of history "the Gothic peoples—Goths and Scandinavians—began . . . to occupy the freed soil of the Jutland peninsula, the Danish islands and what is now Sweden and Norway, pushing north and east a Turanian stock, the Finns and the Lapps." This explanation of a combined invasion of two separate groups (Goths and Scandinavians) and of a prehistoric Finnish-Lappish settlement in Scandinavia is not in accord with the results of modern research (cf. Haakon Shetelig, *Préhistoire de la Norvège*, pp. 33–52).

GÖSTA FRANZEN
University of Chicago

America: 1355–1364, A New Chapter in Pre-Columbian History.

By Hjalmar R. Holand. New York: Duell, Sloan and Pearce, 1946. Pp. 26+256, numerous photographs, sketches, and maps. Price, \$4.00.

This is a subject to which the author has devoted a lifetime. In *Scandinavian Studies and Notes*, Vol. 6 (1921), pp. 159–175, he has an article on "The 'Goths' in the Kensington Inscription," and in Vol. 7 (1922), pp. 122–134, another article, entitled "Five Objections against the Kensington Rune Stone," in which he answers these objections.

The new book consists of two parts, the first of which discusses the age of the Newport Tower, its builders and its purpose. After a summary of the results of previous investigations, Mr. Holand adds the conclusions derived from his own research and gives his reasons for believing that the tower was a fortified church and that it served as the headquarters of an expedition from Scandinavia during the years 1355–1364. His argument that the architectural refinements of the Tower indicate European workmanship seems conclusive to the reviewer.

In the second part of the volume Mr. Holand connects his discussion of the Newport Tower with the great inland journey

undertaken by a royal Swedish-Norwegian expedition commissioned to sail to the west in the fourteenth century. With the help of others, the author found mooring stones and camp sites, which he has indicated on a map of middlewestern Minnesota. This rather detailed map makes it possible for the reader to follow the expedition on the route traced by Mr. Holand. Numerous finds indicating the presence of Scandinavians in this region are listed. One of the most interesting chapters in the book is the one on "A Submerged Inscription." It is possible that what the Indians in North Dakota considered a medicine stone is another rune stone, yet to be deciphered.

Mr. Holand deserves commendation for his zeal in continuing his patient investigations through the years. With Scandinavians roaming over all known Europe and the North Atlantic, it would seem strange indeed if groups from Scandinavia did not from time to time venture into the vast domains of the west.

JOSEPH ALEXIS
University of Nebraska

Teach Yourself Norwegian. By Ingvald Marm and Alf Sommerfelt. London, Hodder and Stoughton Limited, 1943. Second Edition, December 1944. Pp. xi+268. 3s. 6d.

This book was produced in England during the war, mainly to satisfy the interest and the needs of the British. Marm was an officer in the Norwegian army headquarters in London at the time, and Sommerfelt was with the Norwegian government in exile; both sacrificed much-needed rest between air raids to complete the work on their own time.

As the name implies, the book aims to introduce Norwegian to those who can get little or no help from a teacher; and the treatment is comprehensive almost to a fault. Sommerfelt's concise introduction offers an impartial survey of the *riksmållandsmål* problem, and his chapter of the text explains the phonetics, calling particular attention to regional shadings and colloquial variants. Marm's contribution, centered on 55 practical and realistic exercises, provides brief and simple explanations of an impressive number of grammatical points. The appendix contains a key to all the exercises, special treatment

of the verbs *tenke, tro, mene, synes*, an alphabetical list of the irregular verbs with their principal parts, and Norwegian-English, English-Norwegian vocabularies listing over 1100 words of each language. On the inside of the paper jacket there is printed a final examination, which the student is invited to complete and send in to the publisher.

Since there is no index or detailed table of contents, and since the grammatical material is not divided into chapters, the student looking for a particular subject may have some difficulty finding his way about. But the sequence of presentation is logical, and the reader who follows through from beginning to end should easily be able to understand each new point as it is introduced. The rapidity with which the first essentials are presented is illustrated by the fact that the singular and plural definite and indefinite forms of the noun are covered in two pages.

The second edition (by the publisher called merely a reprinting) corrects a great number of typographical errors and slips in logic or fact which occur in the first edition. A few matters could still be remedied, however. On p. 18 *båtbrygge* is translated "causeway," while it should be "pier" or "wharf." On p. 21 the statement is made that ". . . s . . . may be partly or completely voiced between vowels, a fact few Norwegians are aware of," but no proof is offered in support of it, though it seems to contradict all earlier observations on this matter! On p. 31 *pedanteri* is translated "pedantism" instead of "pedantry." On p. 32, line 26, "are" should read "is" for grammatical correctness, and on p. 41 under (3) the indefinite article has been left out in the phrase "Compounds consisting of foreign word. . ." On p. 71, in Exercise 7a, a number of quotation marks have been omitted. On p. 90 *på senga* is translated "in bed," which is *per se* correct, but misleading; cross reference should be made to the idioms *i seng* and *til sengs*, which occur elsewhere in the book. On pp. 92-93 the heading "Article in English but not in Norwegian" is made to apply to cases (under "[2] *The definite article*") where the article is used in Norwegian but not in English.

The practical nature of Marm's work is well illustrated by the following excerpt from Exercise 7a (p. 71):

"Kan De si meg veien til Holbergs plass?" "Ja da. De fortsetter gata oppover, og dreier først til venstre og så til høyre."

"Tror De jeg kan greie å finne fram (translate: to find my way) i mørke?"

A Philadelphia publisher (David McKay) has begun to print some of the *Teach Yourself* series for the American market, and it is to be hoped that he will make available *Teach Yourself Norwegian*, which any instructor will find valuable as a supplement to the excellent Norwegian grammar already in standard use throughout the United States.

HEDIN BRONNER
University of Chicago

Learning Swedish. By Helge Kökeritz. New York, Albert Bonnier Publishing House, 1946. Book One, 64 pp.; Book Two, 56 pp.; 60 cents each.

These two booklets are the first in a series of at least four¹ of a graded elementary Swedish grammar and reader. The author has applied the rapid reading method, and Book One contains 460 and Book Two an additional 310 among the one thousand statistically most frequent Swedish words; the end vocabularies of the two books do not repeat or overlap each other. The reading material includes stories, folk tales, anecdotes, poems, and discussions of words. The grammatical rules are simple and clear. Each book has a Swedish-English vocabulary. The reasonable price should be specially stressed.

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¹ The author does not indicate the final number, but mentions Book Four in passing.

Conversational Swedish. By Martin Söderbäck. North Park College, Chicago, Ill., no publication date. Pp. 1+185. Mimeographed edition. \$1.90.

Spoken Swedish. By Einar R. Ryden. Including a basic word list. Ann Arbor, Mich., 1946. Pp. 12+145. Lithoprinted edition. Private distribution. \$3.00.
It is always a pleasure to welcome additional material to the

collection of Swedish texts for the American student. Both of these volumes deal with conversational Swedish and are therefore doubly welcome inasmuch as there has been a great need for this type of teaching aids.

Of the two texts, Martin Söderbäck's volume shows a surer grasp of the spoken Swedish. It contains invaluable notes on the use of the Swedish idiom, word order, and other syntactical questions as well as comments on Swedish customs. It is remarkable how well the author has succeeded in faithfully reproducing Swedish life and culture despite many years of residence in this country. The fifteen lessons are supplied with a vocabulary of almost 2,500 words.

While intended for a second-year course in Swedish, the material is inclusive enough to have value even for first-year students.

A few minor errors have crept into the work:

Page 49, line 20—*jungfru*—this word has been replaced by *hembiträde* in present-day Swedish.

Page 74, line 3—*here*; should read *herr*.

Page 81, line 1—the English equivalent of *smoking* is “tuxedo,” not “smoking.”

Page 82, line 4—*hand*; should read *hans*.

Page 82, line 7—*jag fick sitta kvar en termin i folkskolan*. In Sweden a student who fails to pass from one grade to the next higher has to remain a whole year, not just a semester.

Page 90, line 21—*kännt*; should read *känt*.

Page 181—“still”; should be translated into Swedish by *ännu*, not *ändå*.

If the author intends to have the text published (which is fervently hoped), it might be helpful to the student to have the notes printed with less spacing than the lessons themselves.

Einar R. Ryden's text is intended for beginning-Swedish students and as such serves a useful function. Ryden does not furnish notes to his exercises; the grammar portion is also a trifle sketchy and will not be of much use to the student who attempts to use the work without the help of a teacher. The text, however, is helpful in familiarizing the beginner with Swedish conversation, proverbs, songs, and tongue twisters.

A few of the errors in the work should be pointed out:

Page 5, sentence 7—*också några grönsaker*; wrong word order; should be *några grönsaker också* or *och så några grönsaker*.

Page 11, sentence 5—*på snälltåget*; should be *till snälltåget*.

Page 11, sentence 11—*detta*; *det här* is better in spoken Swedish.

Page 17—Under the caption “*Läroverk*” the author goes on to speak about Swedish universities. Nothing is said about “*läroverk*” and the fact that the white student cap can be worn only by those who take the “*studentexamen*” from the “*läroverk*.”

Page 18, sentence 17—*lära läxan*; should be *lära oss läxan*.

Page 27, sentence 32—*där finns*; should be *det finns*.

Page 31, sentence 12—*bättre med svarta kläder*; should be *bättre till svarta kläder*.

Page 37, sentence 33—*vaktmästare*; should be *vaktmästarn*.

NILS WILLIAM OLSSON
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NOTES AND NEWS

When this section was introduced in the previous issue, only two news items could be taken up, owing to lack of space. This time a more detailed report can be given. The compilers are, however, aware of the fact that even now the account is more or less incomplete because of the lack of an extensive news service. Our readers are, therefore, urgently requested to help keep the material complete and up to date by reporting news to the editor in charge. "Notes and News" will appear in each issue.

1. Appointments

About two years ago the University of California in Berkeley was able to announce that the old plans to establish a Scandinavian chair there had been realized. Through the generosity of three Swedish industrialists, Messrs. Carl M. Fridén, F. O. Fernström, and J. P. Seeburg, a sum of 15,000 dollars had been raised, which made it possible to establish a professorship for a three-year trial period; this began last autumn with the appointment of Dr. Assar Janzén, one of Sweden's leading younger scholars and a former docent at Lund University. The start has been promising—50 students enrolled in Swedish, 23 in Norwegian, and 8 in Scandinavian literature. The interest shown lends impetus to the hope that this chair can find a permanent place in the University.

At the University of Chicago, Norwegian was reintroduced last year. The instructor is Hedin Bronner, Norwegian-born, M.A. (New York University), who served as captain in the U. S. Army Military Intelligence Service in England and Norway during the war.

At the University of Pennsylvania in the autumn of 1946 Dr. Allan Lake Rice was appointed assistant professor in charge of Scandinavian, thus succeeding Professor A. J. Uppvall, who has retired. Dr. Rice has his Ph.D. degree from the University of Pennsylvania and served during the war as Assistant U. S. Naval Attaché in Stockholm.

Another retirement is that of Professor A. M. Sturtevant at the University of Kansas. Claes-Göran Rende, M.A. (Univer-

sity of Stockholm) was appointed last autumn to teach Swedish there.

Substituting for Mr. Martin Söderbäck, teacher of Swedish at North Park College, Chicago, who is in Sweden to study for a year at the University of Uppsala, is his brother, Mr. Helmer Söderbäck from Sweden.

In 1945 Swedish was introduced at the East High School in Rockford, Ill., where it was met with a great deal of interest. Mr. Lennart Edberg from Sweden has assumed the responsibility of the teaching for the year 1946-1947.

2. Exchanges, leaves, etc.

Joining Mr. Söderbäck at the University of Uppsala is Dr. Erik Wahlgren, Professor of Scandinavian at the University of California in Los Angeles. Dr. Wahlgren has been awarded a fellowship from the American-Scandinavian Foundation for studies in Scandinavian philology.

Professor Alrik T. Gustafson of the University of Minnesota was in Sweden in 1946 on a Guggenheim fellowship, to collect material on August Strindberg.

Professor Einar Haugen of the Department of Scandinavian at the University of Wisconsin returned to the U. S. in the summer of 1946 after having served as a cultural attaché with the American Embassy in Oslo. During his absence Lektor Aasta Stene of Oslo University substituted for him, and after his return Miss Stene remained in this country to do research work.

3. Libraries

From a number of universities and colleges comes news about work on the building up of Scandinavian libraries and the improvement of previous collections. Yale University last year invited a Swedish librarian, Dr. Olof von Feilitzen of Kungliga Biblioteket in Stockholm, to assist in the work there. Copies of a valuable typewritten bibliography of Swedish literature, compiled by Dr. von Feilitzen, have been obtained by some libraries. Dr. von Feilitzen was later invited to assist the Library of Congress in Scandinavian work.

A card catalogue of Scandinavian Literature, Philology,

History, etc., compiled by Dr. Sigmund Skard for the Library of Congress, has been made available in photostatic copies.

The Modern Language Association at its meeting in December 1945 appointed a committee to work out Scandinavian bibliographies.

4. *New textbooks*

Among the reviews in this issue there will be found discussed an annotated Icelandic saga text, an anthology of early Scandinavian literature in translation, a textbook for the study of Norwegian, and three textbooks for the study of Swedish.

GÖSTA FRANZEN and HEDIN BRONNER
University of Chicago





SUMMER SCHOOL FOR AMERICAN STUDENTS IN OSLO

The University of Oslo has announced a summer school to be conducted from July 7 to August 16 for American students above the freshman level. In addition to a required general course in Norwegian culture, there will be specialized electives in Science and in the Humanities, all given in English by regular members of the University of Oslo faculty. Two American educators will assist Rektor Otto Lous Mohr with the administration: Dr. Christian Miller of the College of Puget Sound, Tacoma, Washington, will be Registrar, and Dr. Norman Nordstrand of St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minnesota, will be Dean of Students.

As the University of Oslo is among the institutions approved by the United States Veterans Administration, it is expected that "G.I.'s" will be among those who attend the school. Accommodations have been set aside for both men and women in the new dormitories for students at Blindern. At the end of the six-weeks' course, each student will receive a certificate which should entitle him to as much as six semester-hours' credit. Further information about the school is to be had from the Assistant Director, Dr. Philip Boardman, who has set up his office at the Royal Norwegian Information Services in New York to handle enquiries and applications.

HEDIN BRONNER

THE SOCIETY FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCANDINAVIAN STUDY has for its object: 1, the promotion of Scandinavian study and instruction in America; 2, the encouragement of original research in this country in the fields of Scandinavian languages and literatures, and the providing of a permanent repository for the results of such research; and 3, the fostering of closer relations between persons interested in Scandinavian studies in America and elsewhere.

Applications for membership should be addressed to the Secretary-Treasurer, Professor Joseph Alexis, 1811 Pershing Road, Lincoln, Nebraska. The annual dues are \$2.00, of which \$1.90 is for a year's subscription to *Scandinavian Studies*.

Titles of papers to be read at the annual meeting should be sent to the Secretary before April 1. If possible, a copy of the manuscript should be mailed at the same time to the Managing Editor.

The annual meetings are held the first Friday and Saturday in May.

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The Thirty-seventh Annual Meeting of the Society for the Advancement of Scandinavian Study will be held at the University of Chicago, May 2 and 3, 1947.

